



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 8, 1929

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL MEETING
COMMUNISTS SIGNING PEACE TREATIES
JUSTICE THROUGH LAW
WAYS OF CONGRESS
WHAT ARE WAGES?

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

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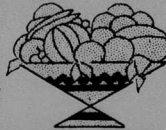
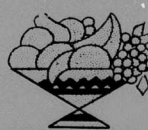
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THE LABOR CLARION

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—B. A. Brundage, 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Rollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays. Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenters No. 453—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Alston Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Ladies Garment Workers No. 8—Longshoremen's Association—85 Clay. Emil G. Stein, Secretary.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Ave.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Bulkhead, Pier No. 1.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board. Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—Ivan Flamm, Secy, 50 Laguna.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1929

No. 5

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL MEETING

Wednesday, February 27, 1929; Department of Industrial Relations.

Change in Rule.

For the past four years the rules of the California Inspection Rating Bureau governing workmen's compensation premiums have required that where members of the family of an employer are insured, a rate must be charged based upon a minimum assumed annual earning of \$2700 for each member.

Although the Industrial Accident Commission has no jurisdiction over rating problems, the attention of the Insurance Commissioner was called to the situation, a reduction was strongly urged, and, at a conference held on February 19th, a new rule was adopted lowering the \$2700 to \$1500, a reduction of almost 50 per cent. This action will materially reduce compensation costs for employers whose sons or daughters are working for them, and will be especially welcomed in agricultural circles.

Labor-Saving Campaigns Continued.

The Industrial Accident Commission is always stressing the conservation of life and the prevention of accidents. The traffic officers of California are responding in fine spirit to the first-aid training which will enable them to give immediate attention to injured persons, whether on or off the State's highways.

The attention of municipal authorities is being directed to the need of giving first-aid treatment, in some cases, when the ambulance responds to calls. In two recent instances it is believed prompt artificial respiration would have saved two lives. Death followed the loss of precious minutes necessitated by removal to the Emergency Hospital. In one of these cases, the man was quickly taken out of the water, artificial resuscitation was started and continued until the ambulance arrived. Then followed the transfer to the hospital, but it was too late when resuscitation efforts were renewed. The intervening fifteen minutes' delay undoubtedly cost a San Francisco stevedore his life.

A Fake Healer.

Usually whenever those of foreign birth, and sometimes those born in the United States, find themselves in difficulties, a call is made on the Division of Housing and Sanitation, with its Complaint Department. Five years ago the Division was responsible for sending a fake healer in Los Angeles to the penitentiary for fraudulent use of the mails. The courageous gentleman returned to his labors in the metropolis of the south, and the Division has had him arrested once more. He preyed on the Mexican population particularly, but he was quite cosmopolitan in his financial tastes.

The healer's bill of fare included the following items:

Treatment to be fortunate in business and obtain success in anything you undertake.	\$30.00
Treatment to overcome any love doubt or difficulty to attract any love	30.00
Treatment for success in gambling	75.00
(An insignificant sum if you take into consideration that as soon as you begin to play you will get this money back.)	
Power to read the deepest thoughts of any person	20.00
Power to make yourself visible or invisible..	20.00
Power to communicate with any being beyond the grave	20.00

Power to get thin or fat	20.00
Secret to find any treasure	75.00

The Division had 196 complaints to handle during January. A number of camp operators in the Imperial Valley were arrested because of the unsanitary condition of their camps, and convictions followed. The Riverside County Health Department has asked for assistance in cleaning up the camps in Coachella Valley. Marked improvement is noted in the railroad camps. During January 153 camps were inspected, with a population of 4334, of which total 3381 were men, 343 women and 610 children; 2059 were native Americans and 2275 foreign born. Twenty-two cities asked for aid in their housing problems, and a number of shacks were condemned and destroyed, including 50 buildings in a so-called auto camp in Emeryville. County officials of Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, Imperial and Alameda were given assistance, on request.

The Unemployment Situation.

As expected, January proved a bad month from the employment standpoint. The placement by the State Employment Agencies totaled 9630, compared with 9685 for December, 1928, a reduction of 55. The January, 1928, placements were 8553, so last month's total was 1077 higher.

From July 1, 1928, to February 1, 1929, 93,956 men and women were found positions by the 10 State agencies, an increase of 5724 when compared with the 88,232 record for the preceding like period.

Part-Time Education.

In the administration of the co-operative part-time education program under the Smith-Hughes Act, there developed several important questions pertaining to the enforcement of the eight-hour law and minimum wage regulations for minors. In order to bring about a complete understanding between the authorities in charge of the educational and labor problems, a joint conference was held in San Francisco on February 8, 1929.

The questions of mutual interest to these two State Departments were fully and frankly discussed, and an understanding was reached which was satisfactory to all concerned. It was agreed that a similar conference will be held in Los Angeles at an early date.

General Labor Laws.

The sum of \$82,168 in unpaid wages was collected by the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement during January, and 1680 wage claims were settled. The average amount of the claims was \$59.06. The complaints of violations of labor laws numbered 2789. Civil penalties collected from 27 employers for violating the semi-monthly wage law totaled \$430.

The statistics gathered by the Division showed that during 1928 the average weekly earnings of both male and female workers in manufacturing industries in California were \$29.24, compared with \$26.96 for factory employees in the United States as a whole.

Pending legislation in the interest of the blind in this State has brought requests to the Industrial Accident Commission for data concerning the eye injuries sustained by workers. The table below covers four and one-half years ending December 31, 1928, and does not include many thousands of temporary eye injuries that "cleared up" within

short periods of time. It includes only permanent eye accidents:

Loss of sight, both eyes	9
Loss of sight of one eye, plus impairment of other eye	8
Impairment of vision of both eyes	19
Enucleation of one eye	255
Loss of sight of one eye	692
Impairment of vision of one eye.....	532
Injuries to eye, not otherwise classified	25
Enucleation of one eye, plus impairment of other eye	6
Total	1,546

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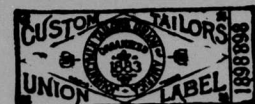
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Imperial Valley Contract.

A satisfactory agreement has been entered into between the growers of cantaloupes and melons in Imperial Valley and the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement. It provides for paying wages weekly; discontinuing the 25 or more per cent heretofore withheld from wages until the season's picking was completed; the payment of the full price set forth in the contract, plus a bonus of not exceeding one cent for packed crates of specified cantaloupes and melons, to be prorated among the laborers who comply with the contract and finish the season's work; the grower, and not the contractor, will assume all wage responsibility, and the grower will be the judge of the sufficiency and competency of the work performed. Provision is also made for supplying all cooking and eating utensils and fuel for the pickers, the means of transportation, and other improvements in the relations between employers and employees.

San Gabriel Dam.

This large project, about fifty miles from Los Angeles, is attracting workers from other States. There is no employment for them at this time, and the labor supply in California is ample to take care of future requirements, as it is estimated that less than 1000 men will be employed for a period of about four years.

Wilful Misconduct.

The Industrial Accident Commission has just learned that some insurance companies and probably a few self-insurers have been following the policy of reducing compensation one-half when it is considered the injured employee has been guilty of serious and wilful misconduct. The law gives injured employees the right to additional compensation from the employer, not to exceed \$2500, when the latter is guilty of serious and wilful misconduct.

The Commission is asking the Legislature to amend the law so that all claims presenting this issue shall be adjudicated by the Industrial Accident Commission. Otherwise there will be all kinds of interpretations of serious and wilful misconduct, all against the injured workers, and nearly all predicated on reports that come from one side. This is an evil requiring the reasonable remedy advocated, especially when all compensation laws exclude carelessness and negligence, and it is easy to confuse these two claims and declare them to be serious and wilful misconduct.

The Second-Injury Fund.

Senate Bill No. 747 provides for a second-injury fund similar to like funds in New York and other States. The purpose is to relieve the discrimination against handicapped workers and war veterans when they seek employment. Now they are generally informed that the risk under the Workmen's Compensation Act is too heavy, for a life pension may have to be paid in the event there is a second accident. For instance, if a man loses the sight of an eye in a non-industrial accident and, later on, sustains an injury to the remaining eye which causes total blindness, a life pension has to be awarded under the ruling of the Supreme Court of the State of California.

It is proposed to have the sum of \$300 paid into the second-injury fund each time a man is killed who leaves no dependents, and sad experience shows that there are a sufficient number of such fatalities each year to produce the required amount. This spreads the cost, through insurance, over all industrial operations, the addition is not heavy, and it relieves the insurance carrier or the employer of the heavy obligation in an individual case. There are many thousands of men affected by this situation in California, and the best thought in compensation circles is strongly in favor of a second-injury fund.

COMMUNISTS SIGNING PEACE TREATIES

(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago.—The trick diplomats of the Russian foreign office have again pulled the wool over the eyes of a large part of the world by signing a fake peace treaty with the neighboring nations of Poland, Roumania, Latvia and Esthonia.

Many leading American daily newspapers have fallen hard for this latest piece of Communist sophistry. The American editors are inclined to give the Reds credit for sincerity in reference to the treaty.

Pravda, official Communist daily newspaper published at Moscow, points out that it is useless to have delusions as to the effect of the signing of the treaty.

"The value of documents signed with bourgeois diplomatists is small," says Pravda. "We continue the peace struggle, sign the protocol and watch the behavior of other States."

Meanwhile the Workers (Communist) Party in the United States, under orders from Moscow, is making much of the slogan, "Fight for the abolition of the whole system of infamous imperialist 'peace' treaties."

So that we have the spectacle of the Russian Red dictators signing peace treaties with one hand while they write slogans against them with the other hand.

The American Reds also have received orders from Moscow to prepare to resist the next "imperialist war" that it is predicted the United States will soon be engaged in.

"Not a man, not a gun, not a ship, not a cent for the imperialist army and navy," reads another slogan in reference to the armed forces of the United States.

The Reds boldly proclaim that they will undertake sabotage in American war industries in the event of war.

"Special energy shall be devoted to the building of nuclei in war industries," declare the American Reds, parroting instructions from Moscow.

The above quotations, except those from Pravda, are taken from a resolution passed by the December plenum of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, which declares its "complete agreement with the decision of the sixth world congress of the Communist International" in reference to the manner in which it has been ordered that the Bolshevik policy shall be applied in the United States and in Latin America, with a view of establishing governments in the Western Hemisphere that will recognize the supremacy of Moscow.



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JUSTICE THROUGH LAW

By Albert Levitt, Ridgefield, Connecticut
Professor of Law, Brooklyn Law School of
St. Lawrence University
Workers' Education Bureau Series

It is a privilege to announce the beginning of another group of brief popular articles for our readers. This popular series on the law, entitled "Justice Through Law," has been especially prepared for the Workers Education Bureau and syndicated by the Bureau. Professor Levitt, who is the author of this series, is a man of wide and varied interests. He was formerly special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, sometime member of the faculties of the Columbia University and the Yale Law School, and the author of legal articles in the leading law journals. He will welcome comments on his articles.—Editor's Note.

VI.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

Human beings like to talk. They like to express themselves in words on any subject or person which comes along. Unfortunately the average individual is quite ignorant of much that he talks about. The less he knows, the more likely he is to have a loose-wagging tongue. Very often he is deliberately untruthful. And malicious misrepresentation is not absent from his statements. The average gossip is, usually, both ignorant and a liar. There are those, too, who delight in stirring up strife. And there are many who are lacking in good judgment. With the best of intentions they cause trouble, they injure reputations and they arouse bitterness of feeling which disturbs the peace and order of the community.

For these reasons the law must, at times, prohibit absolute freedom of speech. Talk, at times, is dangerous to the community. An agitator who would attempt to get firemen to go out on a strike while an entire city was on fire would meet with short shrift from the law. And rightly so. The impulse to talk must be curbed at the point where danger to the welfare of the community is likely to result from unrestrained language.

1. The law is interested in what is said. Malicious talk which injures the reputation of another is forbidden. The law calls such talk slander. He who slanders another is compelled to make compensation to the person who is slandered for any injuries to reputation which have been the result of the slanderous remarks. The slanderer is also liable to a criminal prosecution. The reason is that every individual is entitled to live in his community without having his reputation hurt by lying tongues. The truth, of course, is not slander. Hence truth is always a defense to a charge of slander. But human experience has shown that few scandal-mongers are truthful. So the law denies to them absolute freedom of speech.

2. The law is interested in where a thing is said. A member of a state or federal legislature may say practically anything within the legislative

chamber and cannot be called to account for it. Statements which in any other place would be the basis for a civil or criminal suit must go unchallenged. Such statements are privileged. The experience of organized society has proven that it is wiser to let legislators say anything they please than to establish limits within which they may talk. Out of many words and no manners some community good may come.

3. The law is, above all, interested in how things are said. Honest and serious discussion of any matter is unrestricted by the law. Even the philosophical anarchist, whose ideal is the destruction of all state-made law, is permitted by the law to discuss and urge his point of view so long as he does so in a peaceful and law-abiding manner. Orthodox and heterodox, conservative and radical, individualist and Communist are all treated alike under the law. Each is equally free to talk. But he must talk in a way which does not disturb peace and order, foment strife, nor injure the community. The law allows freedom of subject matter, within the limits of decency and morality. The law keeps method and manner of speech within the limits of community safety.

Legal restrictions upon freedom of speech must not be confused with illegal administrative denial of freedom of speech. The former is sound, wise and necessary. The latter is destructive of American ideals and should not be tolerated. No administrative official is permitted, under the law, to set up his notions as to what should or should not be said as the test of freedom of speech. He is an observer, not a censor. He is the servant of the law and not the master of the law. If the official exceeds his power, the law can and should be invoked against him. That is what the individual's vote is for. The vote should be used to conserve legal restrictions upon freedom of speech and to destroy illegal denial of freedom of speech.

CALIFORNIA'S PROBLEM CHILDREN.

A bill providing for 24-hour schools for pre-delinquent children 8 to 16 years of age has been introduced into the 1929 Legislature of California. In these schools the children are to receive such physical, moral, mental, and vocational training as will prepare them for law-abiding and useful citizenship. Another bill provides for an institution for defective or psychopathic delinquents, where they may be cared for and trained for rehabilitation in the life of the community. These bills were recommended for enactment by the California Commission for the Study of Problem Children in its report to the 1929 Legislature. The Commission also sponsored the bill to authorize the appointment of a committee to conduct a mental-hygiene survey of California.

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526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

December 31st, 1928

Assets.....\$123,780,369.02
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds..... 5,150,000.00
Pension Fund over \$635,000.00,
standing on Books at 1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are
requested to forward news items to
Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

ALBANY, NEW YORK, STRIKE SETTLED.

Details of a settlement reached between Albany Typographical Union and the Albany Times-Union owned by William Randolph Hearst have been received in this city. The news came too late to permit publication of details in this week's Typographical Topics and a complete report of the settlement will be given in these columns in the next issue. The settlement was reached late last week and from first perusal it appears that Albany Typographical Union had been quite successful in the fourteen weeks' conflict. A three-year contract has been entered into, providing for an increase of \$1.00 each year. More next week.

Word was received on Friday that Secretary Woodruff Randolph would arrive in San Francisco on Monday morning, March 11th, for a stay of one or two days.

The president and secretary of No. 21 visited Sacramento early this week and interviewed those in charge of bills which would affect printing. There are before the Legislature at this session a number of bills which, if enacted into law, would be very detrimental to the printing industry. The bill providing for a permanent registration list has again been introduced and will be opposed by those engaged in the printing industry. There are two bills which have to do with the printing of textbooks at the State Printing Office, and these likewise must be watched.

During the past week death has levied a heavy toll on the membership of No. 21, three of our members having passed away since the last Typographical Topics appeared in the Clarion. On Saturday, March 2nd, Edgar Apperson passed away in this city. Mr. Apperson had been a member of No. 21 for more than forty years, and was one of the first printers employed on the San Francisco Examiner. Two years ago Mr. Apperson retired from active work, and was 68 years of age at the time of death. The deceased was a native of Illinois and was a nephew of Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst, mother of William Randolph Hearst. Funeral services were held on Tuesday from the parlors of James Taylor & Company in Oakland, interment being at Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland.

George C. Thrasher, another of our members employed in the composing room at the Examiner, also passed away on Saturday of last week. Mr. Thrasher is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary E. Thrasher, and two daughters and one son. Death came to Mr. Thrasher at his home in Concord, and was, in a measure, attributable to a slight stroke suffered some months ago. Mr. Thrasher was highly esteemed by his many friends and until recent years has taken an active part in the affairs of No. 21. Mr. Thrasher was also a member of Pacheco Lodge No. 117, I. O. O. F., and a member of the California Bar. Funeral services under the auspices of the Odd Fellows were held at the Christian Church in Concord on Thursday afternoon, and the body was cremated at the California Crematorium in Oakland.

Just at the moment of going to press Typographical Topics was informed of the death of Charles S. Van Sandt. Mr. Van Sandt, one of our

pensioner members, was for many years employed by the Bulletin and was widely known in San Francisco. Death occurred at St. Luke's Hospital on Thursday, March 7th, as a result of a short illness. Mr. Van Sandt, who was about 68 years of age, is survived by his widow, who, so far as known, is the only relative. Funeral services will in all probability be held Saturday afternoon, although details have not as yet been settled.

The following is reprinted from the Los Angeles Citizen of March 1st:

"SAYS BARKER GOING TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT.

"Here's one right off the bat that may be of interest to printers, and is taken from the issue of the Spokane, Wash., Labor World of Friday, February 22nd:

"FRED BARKER FOR PRESIDENT OF INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

"A campaign for the nomination and election of Fred Barker for president of the International Typographical Union is being planned at this time. The election will be in May, 1930. At this time, and for several years past, Mr. Barker has held the office of International auditor, and he is now at headquarters in Indianapolis attending a meeting of the International board of auditors. Mr. Barker's home is in Spokane; he is a member of Spokane Typographical Union No. 193, a linotype operator, and has worked in the composing rooms of the daily newspapers of this city for many years. Local printers look for Mr. Barker to return to Spokane in the next few days, possibly in time to attend the regular monthly meeting of the union, which will be held Sunday afternoon."

"Fred Barker is at present a member of the board of auditors of the International Typographical Union and has served in that capacity since the addition of that provision to the constitution a number of years ago. He was first elected as a Progressive, and the last time was named on the then Administration ticket. Along about 1910 he was a candidate for International president against James M. Lynch."

In springtime a man's fancy turns—

About that new spring suit! From \$40 to \$90—as means and fancy, or being sub or regular may dictate—is entirely too large an amount to place in the cash register of an unfair employer. There are twenty custom tailoring firms and clothing houses on the list of the local Journeymen Tailors' Union, and your union-earned money should be spent with one of these firms. Demand the union label in each of the three pieces of the suit, and see that it reads "CUSTOM TAILORS' UNION Label," since there is a dual organization in the field with a "label" that might deceive. Be willing to stand the "frisk" on the season's new suit.

Chronicle Chapel Notes.

The store windows of San Francisco are famous the world over for their attractive displays of various articles needed in this life. So attractive are the displays that one member of our chapel window shops in the wee sm' hours of the night, or after he has finished his night's labor. Willis Hall became so engrossed in this pleasant pastime that he completely forgot all things, such as street cars. He was window shopping the other morning and turned suddenly to see the "N" car (Willis resides in the Sunset) fade into the faint light of upper Market street. Hall walked that night, but says he enjoyed, and still does enjoy, looking in store windows.

Dan O'Connell submitted to John H. Chambers, director of the bureau of education of the International Union, a few examples of the splendid border designs executed by "Doc" Harriman. A letter from Mr. Chambers to Mr. O'Connell reads, in part: "The intricate border designs worked out on the saw by Mr. Harriman of the Chronicle Chapel are really remarkable—in fact, the best

thing of the kind that we have ever seen here at headquarters." Mr. Chambers also states that mention of "Doc's" work will be made in the March Journal.

Louie Margrieter brings to work each day a well-filled and generous lunch box. But what is the use? Louie gets nicely situated to enjoy a limburger sandwich mit bee—no, coffee, when some wild-eyed operator let's out a yell of "Oh, Louie, start this blankety-blank distributor," or another yells, "Help." This sort of gets Louie's goat; his mind is detracted from limburger sandwiches mit bee—coffee it is. He says things, but somehow manages to finish his lunch. No wonder he likes to get on a nice quiet ferryboat bound for Oakland each eve

The girls of the office, or rather, those male

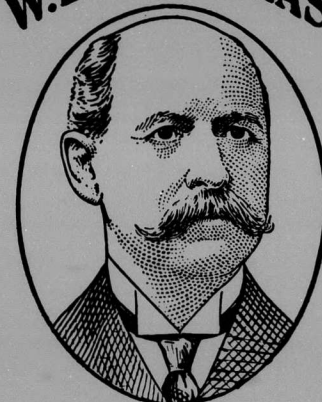
EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME

EASY TERMS

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

W.L. DOUGLAS'S

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SHOES

The New, Smart Spring Styles Are
Now in Stock

Store open till 9:30 P. M. Saturdays

R. A. FRENCH

2611 MISSION STREET

At 22nd Street adjoining the Owl Drug Co.

Home of Generous Credit

**DRESS WELL
On Easy Terms**

HOME CLOTHING CO.

2500 MISSION STREET

JAS. H. REILLY JAS. H. REILLY, JR.
JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Phone Mission 141 29th and Dolores Streets
MEMBER OF
and
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

printers who are wearing smocks during their working hours, have been the cause of considerable comment. One member insists that the girls are real U. S. A. girls. Questioned as to why they are U. S. A. girls, he replied that they have "Unusual Sex Appeal." Whoa, that's enough! The member who made this remark will not be in danger—his name will not be mentioned.

Californians, Inc., please take notice. John Snell, popular ad man, reports that his wife has picked a few loganberries from bushes in his garden. Jack is a resident of the Richmond district. What have the Sunset boys got to offer in this line?

Speaking of smocks, some one suggests that the operators on the news side wear white smocks as an emblem of purity and those operators on the ad side wear red ones as an emblem of..... (fill in the blank yourself).

Notes of News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

If it's permissible to dig into ancient history, a word about the News' Baby Doris Murphy "scoop" possibly may be of interest. The night gang had just gone to work when the story broke. The doors then were locked, no one being permitted to leave the building, by order of Editor Bartlett. At lunch time he sent word for each man to write what he wanted, following which casseroles filled with freshly cooked grub, piping hot, were brought in from a caterer's. At 7 a. m. the doors were unlocked and the day force crowded in just as the night gang oozed out. Wages for printers that night knocked the spots off a \$20 bill, some even making more.

An incident of the occasion was when the doors were locked before Mrs. George (Shorty) Davidson, who had drifted in to say hello to Shorty, could make an exit and had to stay. To compensate for the inconvenience, Foreman Davy added her name to the payroll.

Speaking of smoking, Al Crackbon thinks the increasing surplus of sauerkraut is likely to lead to the manufacture of a good five-cent cigar.

A contest for subscribers, participated in by

members of all departments, was won by Miss Lucille Davis, the blonde cutie in the proofroom. She won the \$10 award with a total of 55 subscribers. A telephone girl copped second money with 25 and W. N. Burkhart, managing editor, took consolation coin with 20. Mr. Burkhart, originator of the plan, was highly elated as its success resulted in about 200 new names being added to the subscription list. He has announced another contest and increased the prizes, but at this writing contestants' standings are not known.

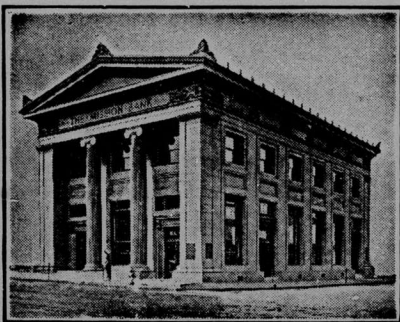
Charley (Pop) Greer reports his wife, ill for a period of months with heart attacks, is considerably improved. She is able to be up, and Sunday they drove through Golden Gate Park for an hour.

Chairman Milt Dunning brings encouraging reports concerning Jimmy Donnelly's condition. Milt says Jimmy, who underwent an operation recently, is getting along fine and should be showing up for work soon.

Make way there! Clear the streets! For Phil Scott desires to use them and can't be annoyed by stopping for lizzies or Locomobiles, Packards or panhandlers. When purchasing his first automobile the super-critical son of Scotland selected a six yelet silver anniversary Buick sedan of 1929 origin, whose antecedents are vouched for by General Motors and insured by the California State Automobile Association. A very pretty little bus, but just imagine the jar to Scotland that pretty little price of \$1790 will be. Just remember this, however: Scotty has achieved the ambition ascribed to every true American: First, to own a home; second, to own a car to get away from home.

There are degrees of goodness. To illustrate, Eddie Porter is a good gambler. And a good loser. But the less said the better about how good a picker he is. Eddie picked Stribling—and his friends picked his bones, 100 of 'em, right out of his strong box. Mr. Porter says he has a good mind to quit picking winners before the fight. And that, at least, sounds like good judgment.

The First Bank in the Mission District



THE MISSION BRANCH

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day
THE RESULT — Security — No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA
Mission Branch

Member Federal Reserve System

SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

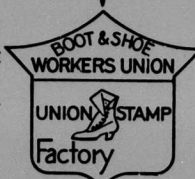
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



A Store for all the People

Pay Cash and You Pay Less



1041 MARKET STREET



COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
ON CREDIT
HEADQUARTERS FOR OCCIDENTAL STOVES AND RANGES

Make Your Own Hook Rug

THERE is nothing more artistic than a beautiful rug which matches draperies, wall coverings, or period furniture. And there is an added pleasure when the rug has been hand-made by you.

A hook rug, made of pure wool, will last many years and retain all of its freshness of color—as it may be laundered.

Make something for your home, a rug with a romance which will grow with the years—come to the Art Needlework Section, Third Floor, an expert demonstrator will show you how.

The Emporium

SAN FRANCISCO

Phone Market 170

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY
FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions.....\$1.50 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, \$1.00 a year for each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to union's mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1929

"The World War cost 30,000,000 lives and \$400,000,000,000 worth of property. And the next war—which, by its very nature, would be a world war again—would cost infinitely more. It may mean the end of our present civilization, the wind-up of the white race. The next war, if there is to be one, will be fought out along entirely different lines than the last, which was mainly a war of mud, vermin, disease and nameless agony."—Representative Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin.

Herbert Hoover is now President of the United States and just what he will do nobody seems to know. We listened patiently and expectantly to his rather short inaugural address in the hope that he might say something that would be encouraging to labor, but he said nothing whatever to cheer the toilers of the nation. He may do better in action than he did in his address. We hope so, but only the years can tell. At any rate he is now President, and we entertain the hope that he will prove to be an unusually good President, bent upon doing the things that will redound to the benefit of the great masses of the people.

When we think of industry, each of us is prone to view the situation from the standpoint of what influence it may have upon ourselves. If we happen to be captains of industry, the dominant idea is that of profit. If we are wage workers, then it is a matter of bread and butter for ourselves and those we love. That is industry from the practical standpoint, without any sentiment in it whatever. When the people are busy producing useful things, things that go toward making life more comfortable and worth while for all of us, then sentiment and thoughts of brotherhood have a chance to play their part, a much better chance than when the toilers are getting only a mere existence out of their strenuous labors. It should not be forgotten that labor is by far the more important of the two elements that take part in bringing the worth while things into the possession of humanity. These things can be buried in the bowels of the earth, or they may be found in the depths of the sea, but in either case only the energy of man, labor, can bring them to the service of society. Therefore labor is the most important factor in industry and entitled to first and highest considerations always.

WAYS OF CONGRESS

The session of Congress previous to the one just closed passed legislation calculated to raise the pay of Federal employees and the measure was signed by the President. At that time all these employees were happy, but it developed later as a consequence of rulings of heads of departments that many of those who were expected to participate in the increase were left on the outside and never received the compensation that all the members of the two Houses thought they were voting to give them.

In the closing days of the last Congress Senator Brookhart of Iowa made a vigorous fight for an amendment which would correct the difficulty, and, in spite of vigorous opposition on the part of Senator Warren of Wyoming, chairman of the committee in charge of the bill, succeeded in having his amendment agreed to after the Senate, by majority vote, had overruled a point of order brought up by the Wyoming Senator against it. The Brookhart amendment read as follows:

"Provided, That section 13 of the classification act of 1923, as amended by the act of May 28, 1928, is hereby amended by providing, effective on the first day of the month succeeding the enactment of this act, one additional salary rate as a maximum rate, which will add one increment or step up in each of the professional and scientific grades from 1 to 5, inclusive; all grades of subprofessional service; clerical, administrative and fiscal services from 1 to 12, inclusive; and the custodial services, grades 2 and 4 to 10, inclusive: Provided further, That in the clerical-mechanical service the rate of compensation for classes of positions in grade 1 shall be 55 to 60 cents an hour; grade 2, 65 to 70 cents an hour; and grade 3, 75 to 80 cents an hour: Provided further, That the heads of the executive departments and independent establishments pursuant to authority to adjust the pay of certain employees in the departmental and field service shall, effective the first day of the month succeeding the passage of this act, readjust the compensation of the grades of the departmental services herein named and the corresponding field service positions, so that employees whose positions were affected by the act of May 28, 1928, and who did not receive an increase in salary the equivalent of two steps or salary rates in their respective grades, shall be given such additional step or steps or salary rate or rates within the grade as may be necessary to equal such increase: And provided further, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, sufficient sums to readjust the salaries as herein directed during the remainder of the fiscal year 1929 and during the fiscal year 1930.

The ruling by which a large number of Federal employees were denied increases in pay to which almost everybody agreed they were entitled indicates the power that rests in the hands of subordinates in the Executive Departments of the Government, wherein they are able to frustrate the desires of the elected representatives of the people by merely placing an interpretation upon acts of Congress, and it also points out the necessity for machinery of some kind being set up by the legislative branch that will see to it that when Congress desires that a particular course shall be followed with respect to matters over which it clearly has jurisdiction the will of the elected officials shall prevail over the desires of petty subordinates of the Executive Departments, some of whom are appointed and others who come into their positions by virtue of the Civil Service regulations of the Government.

The measure, as amended, went to the President in the closing hours of the second session of the Seventieth Congress and whether Mr. Coolidge attached his signature to it before he retired from the Presidency we have not learned, but radio announcements were to the effect that on the morning of the inauguration he was busy in the White House signing measures that were awaiting his signature. It may be that he did not reach this particular bill, and if he did not it will die by what is known as the pocket veto. On the other hand, if he signed it, the employees who were disappointed by the rulings which denied them increased compensation will receive belated justice. The Brookhart amendment provides that there shall be no delay in making the money available to them from any funds in the Treasury which have not been appropriated for other purposes, and we hope this means the end of their difficulties in this connection.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

In the midst of the most lavish display of wealth on the continent at this time, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor discusses unemployment, the tragedy of machine substitution for men, the terror of being thrown on the scrap heap at 40 and the injustice of the injunction. In Miami, where these things have been talked about around a long table, the air of luxury is over everything. In no other city, at this time of year, is there a higher percentage of fine automobiles, more reckless spending of money or freer gambling. Men who command the payrolls of large institutions disported within a radius of much less than ten miles of labor's meeting place. More of the product of work is being played away in Miami than in any other similar size of population in America. On the one hand wealth, seemingly unlimited; on the other the worry about what the workers are to do to keep their jobs and enjoy a measure of freedom and decency.

In earlier days what fevered bursts of vindictive oratory would have been inspired by such a contrast! What torrid invective there would have been. But those days have gone, and with them their comparisons and their methods. The production of wealth today is so easy and so rapid that the possession of even large quantities of wealth already produced and accumulated is a matter of really small moment. In Miami Harvey Firestone, whose automobile tires support numbers of tourists, luxurious and otherwise, gave a party while the council was meeting. Singers hummed sweet tunes from a gondola in a great swimming pool beside the dining table. All possible beauty, novelty and luxury was there. In the nineties that would have been something to talk about. But not now.

Machines come to replace men and in the doing of this the machines pile up huge fortunes for a few. In the end the machines will be a blessing, because humanity will somehow order it so. But meanwhile there is injustice that can be cured, not by reviling, but by thinking and working out plans. There is more wealth today on every hand than there was in the brutal nineties; also there is more understanding on the part of a larger and larger number of employers that there must be consuming power in the hands of the masses or things will go smash. That rapidly percolating bit of understanding is one of the most potent forces of our day for general well-being. Not even the most bull-headed reactionary can today stand for the idea that the poor must get poorer so the rich can get richer. If the poor get poorer, the rich will in the end go blooey.

There is yet a long road to adjustment, but it cannot be denied that there is today a more widespread willingness to reason and a keener eye to the seeing of essential facts that the world has known up to this hour. Where it took a hundred years to right the first of the wrongs that came with machinery, nobody thinks today that it will take ten years to right the latest of these wrongs. The workings of our industrial order has become so large in scale, so complex in character, so fast in operation of every kind, that no long period can go by with any real fundamental wrong unrighted. That may sound fantastic to those who still carry the despair of many seemingly lost battles, but it stands up in general. This is the age of humanity's greatest hope—the greatest age of hope for humanity that our world has ever known. By the same token it could, if destroyers had their way, be the greatest age of calamity and destruction.

WIT AT RANDOM

First Flapper—Do you suppose they keep green lipstick at the drug store?

Second Flapper—Green lipstick? What's the big idea of wanting green lipstick?

First Flapper—I've got a date with a railroad man tonight.

Counsel—Now, sir, tell me, are you well acquainted with the prisoner?

Witness—I've known him for twenty years.

Counsel—Have you ever known him to be a disturber of the public peace?

Witness—Well-er-he used to belong to a band.

"Bill went to Washington expecting that his senator would give him an easy berth."

"And did he?"

"Not exactly; but he gave him a wide one."—Boston Transcript.

"Did you know what love was before you met me?"

"Yes, but I didn't know what work was."—Muskogee (Okla.) Daily Phoenix.

Teacher—What do they call the instrument the French use for beheading people?"

Bobby—The Gillette, I think.—Life.

"If you kiss me again, I shall tell father."

"That's an old tale. Anyway, it's worth it," and he kissed her.

She sprang to her feet. "I shall tell father," she said, and left the room.

"Father," she said softly to her parent, "Mr. Bolder wants to see your new gun."

"All right, I'll take it in," and the father appeared with the gun. There was a crash of breaking glass and Mr. Bolder has not been seen there since.

Expenses have been reduced to the maximum.—San Francisco Chronicle.

It takes 1500 nuts to hold an automobile together, but it only takes one to spread it all over the landscape.—Flamingo.

"What do they mean by the 'witching hour'?"

"Don't you know? That's the hour when the wife greets you with 'Which story is it this time?'"—Tid-Bits.

Henry—Say, Josephine, did you and Ruth enjoy yourselves at the theatre?

Josephine—Yes, yes; we cried through the whole play.

Aviator—Wanna fly?

Flapper—You betcha!

Aviator—Wait; I'll catch one for you.

An elderly man approached one of the attendants in the traveling menagerie.

"Can you tell me what that hump on the camel's back is for?" he asked.

The keeper scratched his ear.

"What it's for?" he murmured.

"Yes; what use has it?"

"Well, it's pretty useful, sir. The old camel wouldn't be much use without it, you know."

"But why not?"

"Why not!" exclaimed the keeper in surprise. "Well, you don't suppose people would pay to see 'im if 'e adn't got an 'ump, do you?"—Tid-Bits (London).

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Does organized labor favor free text books for pupils in the public schools?

A.—Yes. The last convention of the American Federation of Labor said that it is an anomaly in a democracy to provide free compulsory education and still force school children to buy their text books, thus making equalization of educational opportunity more difficult.

Q.—What labor paper in the South is now in its thirty-ninth year?

A.—The Labor Advocate of Birmingham, Ala., official organ of the Birmingham Trades Council and the Allied Printing Trades Council.

Q.—Where should contributions for the Gompers Memorial Fund be sent?

A.—To Frank Morrison, secretary, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Q.—What American President said: "I believe emphatically in organized labor. I believe in organizations of wage workers?"

A.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Q.—Who was the "Best Friend of Charleston"?

A.—It was a locomotive, said to be the first built in America for actual service and was used on the line of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company. It was put in regular service on December 25, 1830.

MEN'S TAILORS

Since 1900



Fair Warning

Easter comes early and we like time enough for our best workmanship.

Today is not a bit too early to think of it. And our new Spring woollens are waiting here for your selection.

Union Label in Every Garment

KELLEHER & BROWNE

Popular Priced Tailors

716 MARKET ST., Near Kearny

Firms Fair to
Organized
Labor

UNION LABEL

Where to Make
Label
Purchases

To Union Members: Deal Only With Firms Fair To Organized Labor and Those Who So Declare Themselves



ERNEST KLEIN
HIGH GRADE UNION TAILORING
Successor to M. WEINER & SON
3011 SIXTEENTH STREET
Phone Market 2139 San Francisco, Cal.

Phone Kearny 1540

UNION LABEL CLOTHES

Al. Sandell
TAILOR

830 MARKET STREET

Rooms 207-210 Gillette Building

Second Floor

Corner Ellis Street

Auto Mechanics

Phone FRanklin 3447 466 Golden Gate Ave.
Modern Daylight Shop

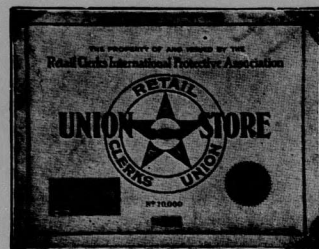
MOTOR PARTS GRINDING CO.

Crankshaft and Cylinder Grinding. Cylinder Blocks Bored and Honed in Chassis. Wrist Pins Fitted. Flywheel Starter Gears Installed. Valve Refaced. Piston Finishing.
General Machine Work

SECRET OF UNION OPPOSITION.

Prof. John R. Commons of Wisconsin University recommended to a United States Senate committee that public employment agencies be taken out of politics and be administered jointly by organized labor and employers. He opposed representation by unorganized laborers. He said their interests could be looked after by employers. Here is the essence of opposition to organized labor—employers insist on looking after the interests of their employees. Trade unionists insist on looking after their own interests. The company "union," welfare work and other paternalism has its base—its tap root—in the desire of employers to dictate the lives of workers, as has been the rule in every age. Anti-union employers do not maintain vast organization machinery and employ expensive anti-injunction attorneys to defend the workers' "liberty." The purpose is to control the worker that he may be used in every social, economic and political activity. The non-union worker is not aware of this fact. He is dazzled by the propaganda tidal waves of "liberty," "the right to work," etc., that serve as a screen for the modern feudalism.

"War profiteering is the evil of the age; war profiteering is the cause of war."—Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa.



SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

Complete Outfitters
Men's and Boys'

Union Made

SUITS AND O'COATS

\$25.00 - \$35.00

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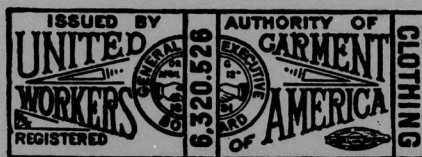
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KEEP SPARK PLUGS CLEAN.

Ever since people have been buying cars they have been urged and entreated to clean the spark plugs every now and then. Engineers have told them of the importance of spotless firing points in getting maximum engine efficiency and economy. In cool or cold weather particularly a hot, fat spark is needed.

WHAT ARE WAGES?

What are wages? Figures marching on a sheet. Put them down as overhead. Keep them neat.

What are wages? Only one place you can cut And hear directors clear fat throats, "That's better, but . . ."

What are wages? Nothing else. . . . Let others tell What a little lowering of wages means in hell!

The faded artificial flower of romance Blooms nightly on the movie screen. Now sewing pants

Leaves souls unfed— 't sel is a kind of ore. The 'ls must pass w who leave this face door.

And does their cut not mean a greater loss than this?

(Enough, you'll grant if your heart have not paralysis.)

Well, ask this widowed mother whose young child is ill

Just what it means to her if she cannot pay the bill.

The doctor may be kind, the clinic pay his fee. No mother is too proud to stoop if need there be.

But medicine and care—with her at work all day! How blame her if there be the devil, too, to pay?

What are wages? Nothing else than what lives hold

or workers who have yet to organize, grow bold—

The little difference between cannot and can, The less between should not and must—or slave and man!

—Ralph Cheyney, Chicago, Ill.

THE BLANKET-STIFF.

He walks the winding highway
That skirts our western sea,
Poor as the peasant of Millet,
And more forlorn to me,
Even the hoe refused to him,
Ironically free.

Gray, bent, and worn he trudges
In vain from town to town,
Only a place beside the road
At night, to lay him down,
Only some rotten rags whereon
To rest his aged crown.

How lightly do we pass him,
Or mock his dirty pack,
Who bears the burden of our greed
And failure on his back;
Here, where the world cries out our shame
That any man should lack.

O land of milk and honey!
Of more than wine and bread
Beyond the feasts of ancient days
Thy poorest might be fed;
Against thy guilt the kings of old
Lift the exulting head.

—Robert Whitaker.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

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EXPERT OPTICIANS

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of March 1, 1929.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President William Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Waitresses No. 48, Marie Bodly, Margaret Reynolds, vice Maud Dahlquist and Frances Melville. Web Pressmen, D. C. Murphy, W. Keough. Delegate seated.

Communications—File of the Building Trades Council. J. S. Senator from

Johnson, thanking Council for its kind expression of appreciation for his assistance in urging the passage of the Cooper-Hawes Bill. R. A. French Shoe Company, thanking trade unionists for their support and stating they carry a full line of union made shoes. From Trade Union Promotion League report of its activities during the past year.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Tom Mooney Molders Defense Committee, appealing for funds to get the evidence in his case printed in pamphlet for distribution.

Referred to Educational Committee—From Workers' Educational Bureau, with reference to coming into closer touch with the organized labor groups in the larger industrial centers.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Window Cleaners' Union, stating it was withdrawing one of its delegates.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Copy of resolutions from Pattern Makers' Association, with reference to the gasoline and oil business.

Communication from the League to Abolish Capital Punishment was read, and it was moved that the Council endorse the Hornblower Bill; amendment that the matter be referred to the Legislative Agent at Sacramento; amendment carried.

Reports of Unions—Ornamental Plasterers—

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

Concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Embassy Theatre

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops. Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Mass meeting for Brother Mooney was a success; prominent speakers spoke in his behalf. Waiters—Reported the death of Bro. Schulberg. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Company still unfair; local products are all union made. Sailors—Will celebrate its 44th anniversary on March 6th, at Maritime Hall. Miscellaneous Employees—Look for Union House Card in all restaurants.

Report of Special Committee—The Special Committee on Municipal Railway submitted a progressive report.

Committee reported having had two meetings, at the first of which committee organized and elected Anthony Brenner chairman and Theodore Johnson secretary, and in conjunction with members of the Executive Committee listened to a resume of the financial condition of the Municipal Railway by the chief accountant of the Board of Public Works, from which it appears that during the six months ending December 31, 1929, the road had lost \$15,000 in receipts as compared with the corresponding period the year before, wherefore the road during the past year has been unable to set aside moneys for the depreciation fund as provided by the city ordinance. It follows that to enable the road to maintain the five cent fare and to meet interest and redemption requirements for the next five years, a number of economies and changes in operation and the present service must be made. Committee will therefore investigate the

various lines operated with a view of suggesting to the city government such changes as may result in establishing the finances of the road on the basis required to achieve the two aforesaid objects. At the second meeting jointly with members of the executive committee of the Council, it was unanimously agreed to recommend two changes in the Lower Market Street situation to eliminate waste of operation and increase the service, with the end in view of increasing the receipts of the road, to wit: 1. That a readjustment be made on the loops at the Ferry, bringing all cars of Line 8 into the inner loop, and thereby relieve the congestion on the two outer loops, and also on the outer track on Lower Market below Spear street switch. 2. That a single track connection from the Geary street line to the Market street lines be constructed on Grant avenue, enabling a loop service to be operated during the rush hours between 4 and 6 p.m.

This means that cars starting out from the Potrero car barn during said hours go out Van Ness avenue to Geary, down Geary to Grant avenue, along Grant avenue to Market, and westerly along Market to the respective J, K, L and N Terminals.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved to send letter of condolence to the family of Brother Schulberg, and that when we adjourn we do so out of respect to the memory of Brother Selig Schulberg; motion carried.

Receipts—\$436.10. **Expenses**—\$248.03.

Council adjourned at 9:30 out of respect to the memory of Brother Schulberg.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary.

ADJUST SHIFTING LEVER.

Sometimes the shifting lever on your car, when in the "high" position is too close to the driver. It is an easy matter to have your mechanic bend this lever to suit your riding position.

LABOR COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The twenty-third biennial report of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement (Department of Industrial Relations) of which Walter G. Mathewson is chief is just off the press, and is replete with facts and figures of especial interest to labor. This interesting public document consists of 344 pages, and is divided into four main parts, as follows:

Part I—The Administration and Enforcement of Labor Laws.

Part II—A survey of Wage Rates and Hours of Labor in the California Petroleum Industry.

Part III—Statistics of California Manufactures, Average Weekly Earnings, and the Cost of Living.

Part IV—Statistics of Union Wage Rates and Hours of Labor. Arbitration Awards and Mediation Agreements in San Francisco.

Those who are interested in the enforcement of the various labor laws of our State, such as the payment of wage laws, the child labor law, the eight-hour law for women, the private employment agency act, and so forth, cannot afford to do without this report. If you are not on the regular mailing list of Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, write for a copy of the report to Walter G. Mathewson, 605 State Building, San Francisco. The law provides that this report should be printed and distributed free of charge.

Demand the union label on all purchases, and then you will know you are loyal to your fellows and yourself. Do not let any clerk induce you to take something else on the plea that there are no union makes of the kind you desire.

W. D. Fennimore L. H. Rewie A. R. Fennimore



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442 2nd St.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco Unions passed away during the week just closed: Simon Hausler, of the machinists; James S. Richards, of the marine engineers; Selig Schulberg, of the waiters; James P. Callaghan, of the office employees; George W. Cunard, of the locomotive engineers; Walter W. Dehne, of the teamsters; George C. Thrasher and Edgar Apperson of the printers, Leonard A. Abbott of the railway trainmen, Francis S. Girat of the bricklayers, Fred L. Hatfield of the railway conductors.

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: From the Waitresses, Marie Bodly and Margaret Reynolds; from the Web Pressmen, D. C. Murphy and W. Keough.

A communication from the League to Abolish Capital Punishment was read at the last meeting of the Labor Council and referred to Legislative Representative John A. O'Connell. Some of the delegates desired to have the Fellum bill endorsed, but others thought there were matters of greater importance to labor before the Legislature and that all energies should be directed toward getting favorable action upon them. This view prevailed when the vote was taken on the question.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association will be held in the Labor Temple next Wednesday evening, March 13th. Important matters are to come before the meeting and it is most desirable that all representatives of the various organiza-

tions put in an appearance so that they may be able to present an intelligent report to the Unions. The meeting will be called to order at 8:15 and continue until all business has been disposed of by the gathering.

Selig Schulberg, member of the Waiters' Union and for the last 20 years a delegate to the Labor Council, died at his home in this city (San Francisco) the last week following a long illness. The Labor Council at its last meeting adjourned out of respect to the memory of Schulberg and directed that a letter of condolence be forwarded to his family.

Butchers' Union No. 115, assisted by Butchers' Union No. 508, will conduct a booth at the St. Joseph Hospital festival, to be held in the Municipal Auditorium in May to raise funds with which to build a home for the Franciscan Sisters of St. Joseph Hospital. Joseph Henderson, past president of Local No. 115, will have charge of the booth and will be assisted by President Walter and the members of the executive board of the Union. State President M. S. Maxwell and State Secretary M. Guerra will also lend their aid to this cause. Secretary Maxwell announces that the 6 o'clock closing law for butchers selling meat has been upheld by the Appellate Court, and during the last week four violators of the law have been arrested, found guilty and fined.

Information is wanted regarding Olaf Johan Sand, a native of Vefsen, Norway; age 54 years. Worked in St. Paul Bread Company in St. Paul some years ago, then disappeared and has not been heard from since. Prior to his disappearance, belonged to St. Paul Local No. 21. His daughter, Mrs. C. W. Davis, National, Wash., is very anxious to hear from him; any information concerning the whereabouts of the missing man should be communicated directly to her at the above-mentioned address.

Recently in Chicago, after a series of conferences, an agreement was reached between representatives of the International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of the United States and Canada, and representatives of all the leading circuses of the country. John Jilson was the man that transacted business for the Union, while J. D. Newman signed for the circus managements. This will result in placing many men of that craft at work in the very near future in various parts of the country, as most of the circuses are getting ready to start out their first advance cars. They will be kept on the job until late fall. A substantial increase in wages was secured by the Bill Posters. The men, in addition to a stipulated salary, receive their board and lodging and an allowance when away from the advertising cars at work. The circuses that are to be run strictly union as far as the Bill Posters are concerned, and that signed up are: Sells-Floto, Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey; Hagenbeck-Wallace; Miller's 101 Ranch and Wild West; Cole; Christy; Robinson; Sparks; Gentry; Adam Forepaugh and Sells Bros., and A. G. Barnes.

METHOD OF LOCATING PARTS.

If you drop a small bolt, nut or washer into some place on your car beyond reach, attach a small magnet to a piece of string or wire to recover the part. If a magnet is not available, use a stick with a square end to which a piece of chewing gum or heavy grease has been attached.

STATE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

San Francisco will officially launch plans this week for the reception and entertainment of thousands of delegates and visitors coming here from all parts of California for the 29th annual convention of the State Building Trades Council, opening in the Civic Auditorium March 18th. Mayor Rolph and each member of the Board of Supervisors are personally co-operating with the committee of labor leaders, headed by Frank C. MacDonald, general president of the Council, in the pretentious plans for the convention, which is scheduled to prove one of the biggest gatherings of the kind ever held in this city.

Mayor Rolph will deliver the address of welcome at the opening session and prominent federal, state and city officials will also bespeak a welcome to the delegates and their families and friends. By order of the Board of Supervisors the city streets will be especially decorated for the event. Mayor Rolph has directed special illumination of the Civic Center and the City Hall each night of convention week.

The Mayor is appointing a citizens' committee of 100 to organize the city's hospitality to the delegates and visitors. Many of the big buildings and stores of the city are planning special decorations in tribute to organized labor.

Representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the United States Department of Labor will speak during the convention. A number of State Senators and Assemblymen are coming here from Sacramento to address the delegates on measures pending before the Legislature that affect labor.

Frank C. MacDonald, general president of the State Building Trades Council, who is directing the program details for the convention, is being assisted by a committee including John J. Swanson, James A. Gray, J. C. Conboy, J. J. Green, H. E. Albers, J. B. Gallagher, M. F. O'Connor, A. L. O'Grady, Joseph Tuite, C. C. Terrill, Sidney France, D. J. Cavanaugh, H. A. Milton, H. P. Brigaerts, Martin Powers, George Cook, T. C. Meacher.

JUDICIAL RED TAPE AIDS RICH.

Judges and attorneys make it possible for wealth to evade the law, said Attorney General Sargent in an address to the Federal Bar Association.

"If a respondent has plenty of means," said the attorney general, "he may keep the prosecuting officers busy for two years or more in hearings in every grade of tribunal from United States Commissioner to the Supreme Court of the United States before he can be taken from Chevy Chase, Md. (just outside Washington), into the District of Columbia for trial, although he has no defense whatever to the charge against him; for two years or more before he can be taken across the line between Brooklyn and New York City; from Maine to California; from one judicial district to another.

"It is a habit we fall into to take up hours of time, use dictionary-fuls of words, stating, repeating, insisting over and over, upon matters which might better be stated in a few words once for all, ruled upon and so disposed of."

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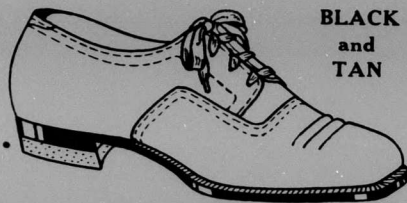
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